AMENDED CLAIM SET:

1. (currently amended) A method for producing an organic electroluminescent device by using a transfer material comprising at least one organic layer formed on a support, comprising the steps of superposing said transfer material on a first substrate having [[an]] a first electrode formed at least partially thereon such that said organic layer of said transfer material faces said electrode on said first substrate; applying heat and/or pressure thereto to form a laminate; and peeling said support from said laminate so that said organic layer is transferred onto said first substrate via said electrode, wherein said first substrate has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0% to 50% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said first substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer, and wherein said organic layer has a glass transition temperature of from 40°C to the transfer temperature + 40°C, wherein after the transfer of said organic layer onto said first substrate via said first electrode, a second substrate having a second electrode formed at least partially thereon is laminated to said organic layer on said first substrate ~~a temperature 40°C higher than the flow-starting temperature~~.

2. (cancelled).

3. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 [[2]], wherein a surface of said second substrate, on which said second electrode is formed, has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0% to 50% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said second substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer.

4. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 [[2]], wherein at least one of said first and second substrates has a linear thermal expansion coefficient of 20 ppm/°C or less.

5. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 [[2]], wherein a flat layer is formed on at least one of said first and second substrates.

6. (previously presented) The method of claim 5, wherein said flat layer is made of at least one material selected from the group consisting of ultraviolet-curing organic compounds, electron beam-curing organic compounds, thermosetting organic compounds, inorganic oxides, and inorganic nitrides.

7. (currently amended) A method for producing an organic electroluminescent device by using a transfer material comprising at least one organic layer formed on a plate having a pattern, comprising the steps of superposing said transfer material on a first substrate having [[an]] a first electrode formed at least partially thereon such that said organic layer of said transfer material faces said electrode on said first substrate; applying heat and/or pressure thereto to form a laminate; and peeling said support from said laminate so that said organic layer is transferred onto said first substrate via said electrode, wherein said first substrate has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0% to 50% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said first substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer, and wherein said organic layer has a glass transition temperature of from 40°C to the transfer temperature + 40°C, wherein after the transfer of said organic layer onto said first substrate via said first electrode, a second substrate having a second electrode formed at least partially thereon is laminated to said organic layer on said first substrate ~~a temperature 40°C higher than the flow-starting temperature~~.

8. (cancelled).

9. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 [[8]], wherein a surface of said second substrate, on which said second electrode is formed, has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0% to 50% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said second substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer.

10. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 [[8]], wherein at least one of said first and second substrates has a linear thermal expansion coefficient of 20 ppm/°C or less.

11. (currently amended) The method of claim 7 [[8]], wherein a flat layer is formed on at least one of said first and second substrates

12. (previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein said flat layer is made of at least one material selected from the group consisting of ultraviolet-curing organic compounds, electron beam-curing organic compounds, thermosetting organic compounds, inorganic oxides, and inorganic nitrides.

13. (currently amended) An organic electroluminescent device produced by a method comprising the steps of superposing a transfer material comprising at least one organic layer formed on a support on a first substrate having [[an]] a first electrode formed at least partially thereon such that said organic layer of said transfer material faces said electrode on said first substrate; applying heat and/or pressure thereto to form a laminate; and peeling said support from said laminate so that said organic layer is transferred onto said first substrate via said electrode, wherein said first substrate has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0% to 50% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said first substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer, and wherein said organic layer has a glass transition temperature of from 40°C to the transfer temperature + 40°C, wherein after the transfer of said organic layer onto said first substrate via said first electrode, a second substrate having a second electrode formed at least partially thereon is laminated to said organic layer on said first substrate ~~a temperature 40°C higher than the flow-starting temperature~~.

14. (cancelled).

15. (currently amended) The device of claim 13 [[14]], wherein a surface of said second substrate, on which said second electrode is formed, has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0% to 50% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said second substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer.

16. (currently amended) The device of claim 13 [[14]], wherein at least one of said first and second substrates has a linear thermal expansion coefficient of 20 ppm/°C or less.

17. (currently amended) The device of claim 13 [[14]], wherein a flat layer is formed on at least one of said first and second substrates.

18. (previously presented) The device of claim 17, wherein said flat layer is made of at least one material selected from the group consisting of ultraviolet-curing organic compounds, electron beam-curing organic compounds, thermosetting organic compounds, inorganic oxides, and inorganic nitrides.

19. (currently amended) An organic electroluminescent device produced by a method comprising the steps of superposing a transfer material comprising at least one organic layer formed on a plate having a pattern on a first substrate having [[an]] a first electrode formed at least partially thereon such that said organic layer of said transfer material faces said electrode on said first substrate; applying heat and/or pressure thereto to form a laminate; and peeling said support from said laminate so that said organic layer is transferred onto said first substrate via said electrode, wherein said first substrate has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0% to 50% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said first substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer, and wherein said organic layer has a glass transition temperature of from 40°C to the transfer temperature + 40°C, wherein after the transfer of said organic layer onto said first substrate via said first electrode, a second substrate having a second electrode formed at least partially thereon is laminated to said organic layer on said first substrate ~~a temperature 40°C higher than the flow starting temperature~~.

20. (cancelled).

21. (currently amended) The device of claim 19 [[20]], wherein a surface of said second substrate, on which said second electrode is formed, has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0% to 50% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said second substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer.

22. (currently amended) The device of claim 19 [[20]], wherein at least one of said first and second substrates has a linear thermal expansion coefficient of 20 ppm/°C or less.

23. (currently amended) The device of claim 19 [[20]], wherein a flat layer is formed on at least one of said first and second substrates.

24. (previously presented) The device of claim 23, wherein said flat layer is made of at least one material selected from the group consisting of ultraviolet-curing organic compounds, electron beam-curing organic compounds, thermosetting organic compounds, inorganic oxides, and inorganic nitrides.

25. (currently amended) The method of any one of claims 1, 7, 13, and 19, wherein said first substrate has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0.0001% to 25% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said first substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer.

26. (currently amended) The method of any one of claims 3, 9, 15, and 21, wherein said first substrate has a maximum surface roughness Rmax in the range of 0.0001% to 25% obtained from a ratio of a maximum surface roughness Rmax (nm) of said first substrate to the thickness (nm) of said organic layer.